MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

10 JULY 1981

Lebanese Crisis

Habib Mission--Voice of Lebanon radio reported that U.S. special envoy Philip Habib arrived in Beirut on 9 July on the first leg of his tour of the area. He later held talks with Lebanese President Ilyas Sarkis and met on 10 July with Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan, Beirut radio reported. According to the Voice of Lebanon, Habib is carrying a proposal for solving the crisis. It involves a 1-year time limit during which Lebanese security would be tightened, reconciliation efforts would be stepped up and the Lebanese Army would be rebuilt. The question of the deterrent forces would also be resolved according to a timetable, the radio said, adding that these measures would be accompanied by the formation of a capable government and the imposition of the legal authority over the entire southern area.

National Movement Statement--In a five-point statement issued after a meeting chaired by Progressive Socialist Party leader Walid Junblatt, broadcast by the clandestine Voice of Palestine, the Executive Committee of the Lebanese National Movement Central Political Council said the issue of Phalangist collaboration with Israel must be resolved before national entente and a political solution to the Lebanese crisis can be discussed. It said the Phalangist Party, the Lebanese forces and the Lebanese Front should issue clear-cut statements declaring that they have severed relations with Israel and denouncing collaboration with it. They should back this up with "tangible measures on the ground" that put an end to their collaboration with Israel. The statement warned that the National Movement will not accept "ambiguous or dubious" statements on the issue and will not be satisfied by propaganda stands that are not supported by practical measures on the part of the Phalangists. The second point of the statement said that before the various Lebanese parties and factions discuss national entente, all "partitionist enclaves" must be liquidated. Also, all institutions, ports and utilities should be handed over to the Lebanese Government, which must impose its authority on all Lebanese territory. Third, the National Movement reiterated its criticisms of the Lebanese Army and said it cannot accept any security plan in which the army plays a role. The National Movement's central demand, the statement went on, is that a new national army should be built after the achievement of entente and a political solution. Fourth, until a national army is built, the Arab Deterrent Forces should preserve security in all areas and be strengthened in order to carry out this task. Finally, the statement called for a democratic reform of the political system in the longer term, after the achievement of national entente.

Security Situation--Beirut radio reported occasional sniper fire in the capital, while the Voice of Palestine said Hasbayya, Zaghlah and Tallat Burghuz in the south were subjected to Phalangist shelling. According to the Voice of Lebanon, the situation in the south is deteriorating following the appearance of Israeli military concentrations from At-Tayyibah hill up to Jabal Ash-Shahhar on the western slope of Mount Hermon.

U.S. Mideast Plan

In a statement published in the Kuwaiti newspaper AL-HADAF and cited by the Voice of Palestine radio, PLO observer at the United Nations Zuhdi at-Tarazi said the PLO and the Arab countries have rejected the U.S. plan to solve the Middle East crisis that was recently submitted to some Arab countries by U.S. special envoy Habib. According to At-Tarazi, the plan calls for the establishment of a Palestinian state under Jordanian-Egyptian-Israeli supervision in the West Bank and Gaza Strip 10 years after an agreement is signed.

Multinational Peacekeeping Force

MENA reported that Egyptian Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali met with U.S. Deputy Assistant Secretary of State Michael Sterner to discuss some unresolved technical points of the draft agreement on the multinational peacekeeping force for the Sinai. According to MENA, 'Ali said after the meeting that he expects the agreement will be initialed before the end of July. Sterner will return to Israel soon to continue his discussions, MENA reported.

Iran

Tehran radio reported that three Mojahedin-e Khalq members were executed in Behshahr and that two Peykar supporters were executed in Nur for antigovernment activities. The radio also said a military court in Esfahan sentenced a member of the gendarmerie to death for participating in Mojahedin-e Khalq activities. Tehran radio said two Cherikha ye Fedaiyan-e Khalq members were arrested in Rey.

Iran-Iraq conflict

Tehran radio reported that mopping-up operations and the clearing of landmines are continuing in Nowsud following the 8 July recapture of the city by Iranian forces. The radio said 400 Iraqi soldiers were killed and 100 others were taken prisoner during the clash, and it put the Iranian death toll at 7 men. According to an Iranian Armed Forces communique, broadcast by the radio, more than 100 Iraqi soldiers were either killed or wounded in recent clashes west of Dezful. An Iraqi Armed Forces General Command communique, carried by INA, claimed that 36 Iranian servicemen were killed in the Nowsud region and that 28 others lost their lives in an engagement in the Shush region.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Middle East and Africa

Vol V No 132

10 July 1981

MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW i

INTER-ARAB AFFAIRS

PLO Said To Turn Down U.S. Plan on Mideast Crisis [VOP] A 1
'Arafat-Led Delegation Visits Belgrade for Talks [VOP] A 1
Lebanese National Movement Issues Statement 8 Jul [VOP] A 1

ARABIAN PENINSULA

KUWAIT

U.S. Official Said Involved in Smuggling Children C 1

PDRY

'Ali Nasir Speaks at End of Military Symposium C 1

EGYPT

'Ali, Sterner Make Statements After Meeting D 1
'Ali Says Multinational Force Agreement Reached D 1
British Ambassador, 'Ali Discuss Afghan Issue D 1
Ghali Holds Press Conference in Geneva 9 Jul D 2
Commentator Says Egypt Would Defend Gulf States D 2
MENA Reports Begin's Desire To Visit Egypt Soon D 3

IRAQ

Armed Forces General Command Communique 393 E 1
Opposition Group Calls For Regime's Overthrow [Voice of Iraqi Kurdistan] E 1
Kurds Place Blame for Barzani Tomb Desecration [Voice of Iraqi Kurdistan] E 2

LEBANON

Beirut Reportage on Philip Habib's Activities G 1
9 Jul Arrival G 1
Sarkis Meeting G 1
U.S. Proposals Reported G 1
Al-Wazzan Meets With Palestinian Delegation G 1
Butrus Leaves for U.S. for Heart Surgery G 2
Statements in Paris G 2
Maronite Leader Interviewed on Current Issues [London AL-HAWADITH 3 Jul] G 2

ISRAEL

Prime Minister To Meet U.S. President in September I 1
Final Knesset Election Returns Reported 10 Jul [YEDI'OT AHARONOT] I 1
Israel, U.S. Argue Over Sinai Troops' Immunity I 2
MAPAM Faction in Knesset Chooses Chairman I 3
Haddad's Criticism of Habib, U.S. Policy Reported [DAVAR 10 Jul] I 3
Airplanes Destroy Tanks in Southern Lebanon I 3

NORTH AFRICA

LIBYA

Reportage on Jallud's Visits to USSR, SFRY [cross-reference] Q 1

MOROCCO

Communique on Saudi-Hosted Talks With Mauritania [LE MATIN 30 Jun] Q 1

SUDAN

Numayri Message Protests PLO's 'Hostile Policy' Q 1
Foreign Minister Comments on Israeli Elections Q 2

WESTERN SAHARA

Ould Salek Comments on Sahara Referendum Proposal Q 2

EAST AFRICA

ETHIOPIA

Foreign Ministry Statement on Dispute With Somalia R 1

SOMALIA

Mogadishu Cites WSLF Leaders on OAU Resolution R 2

BRIEFS: Cholera in Western Kenya R 3

CENTRAL AFRICA

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

Opposition Parties Appeal to French Government S 1

CHAD

Factions Support Call for Libyan Withdrawal S 1

ZAIRE

Belgian Foreign Minister Arrives 8 Jul for Talks S 1
Minister's 9 Jul Speech S 2

WEST AFRICA

GHANA

Accra Reports Crocker Remarks About Libya T 1
Educational Aid Agreement With Japan Signed T 1

LIBERIA

Nationals Abroad Asked To Play 'Positive Role' T 1

MALI

Action To Implement UDPM Program Supported T 2

NIGERIA

Shagari Pledges Nigeria's Assistance to Liberia T 3
Parties, Papers React to NPN-NPP Accord Rupture T 3
Papers on Collapse T 4

SENEGAL

Government Decree Lifts Controls on Imports T 4

PLO SAID TO TURN DOWN U.S. PLAN ON MIDEAST CRISIS

JN091553 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1505 GMT 9 Jul 81

[Text] Brother Zuhdi at-Tarazi, PLO representative at the United Nations, has announced that the PLO and the Arab countries have turned down a U.S. plan to solve the Middle East crisis recently submitted by the United States to some Arab countries through U.S. envoy Philip Habib.

In a statement published in the Kuwait AL-HADAF today, he said this rejection was conveyed to the U.S. administration through Philip Habib. Speaking about this U.S. plan, he added: This plan stipulates the establishment of a Palestinian state under Jordanian-Egyptian-Israeli supervision in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip 10 years after an agreemnent is signed.

Brother at-Tarazi denied that there are any official contacts between the PLO and the United States.

'ARAFAT-LED DELEGATION VISITS BELGRADE FOR TALKS

JN091526 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1505 GMT 9 Jul 81

[Excerpts] Brother Commander Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] arrived in Belgrade this morning leading a delegation that includes Brother Abu al-Lutf [Faruq Qaddumi], head of the PLO Political Department, and Brother Muhammad Khalifah, PLO Executive Committee member, on a friendly visit to Yugoslavia at the invitation of the Yugoslav president.

Official talks between Brother Commander Abu 'Ammar and his delegation and the Yugoslav leaders will begin later today. They will deal with developments in the Middle East in general and in the Palestinian issue in particular.

LEBANESE NATIONAL MOVEMENT ISSUES STATEMENT 8 JUL

NC091052 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 0545 GMT 9 Jul 81

[Text] The Executive Committee of the Central Political Council of the Lebanese National Movement held a meeting last night under Council Chairman Walid Junblatt. The committee discussed recent political developments in light of statements made by some quarters concerning collaboration with the Zionist enemy and also the contacts the Lebanese National Movement has had with Lebanese Government officials.

At the end of the meeting the Executive Committee of the Central Political Council of the Lebanese National Movement issued a statement which says:

1. Resolution of the question of collaboration with Israel remains the inevitable prelude for the possibility of discussing national entente and a political solution of the Lebanese crisis. In order to resolve this question, the Phalangist Party, the Lebanese forces and the Lebanese Front should issue clear-cut statements, declaring that they have severed their relations with Israel and that they denounce all collaboration with the Zionist enemy. This should be followed by tangible measures that will liquidate in practice all the political, military, security and Israeli violations [ikhtiraqat] currently existing in the Phalangist-controlled areas.

The National Movement would like to stress that it will not accept ambiguous or dubious statements on the severance of relations with Israel. It will also be unsatisfied with the issuance of verbal propaganda stands, but will demand practical measures that will really terminate all dealings with the Zionist enemy.

2. After dealings with Israel are terminated in words and deeds, it will be possible to discuss the implementation of the principles of national entente as represented in the 14 points issued by the Cabinet and announced by the president of the republic in his address to the Lebanese on 5 March 1980. In order to start such a discussion, the partitionist enclaves currently existing and all their political, military, security and administrative organs must be liquidated; all institutions, ports and utilities must be handed over to the legitimate authority; and the state's authority must be imposed on all Lebanese territory.

3. The present army is not qualified to assume the task of defending the country from the Zionist danger on the border or of protecting domestic unity. Therefore, the Lebanese National Movement cannot accept any security plan in which this army plays a role. The central demand of the National Movement is that a new national army be built after entente and a political solution are reached, and not before then. The new national army should be built on three main principles: It should adhere to a clear Arab and national Lebanese defense policy, political sectarianism should be abolished, and military service should apply to all Lebanese without distinction.

4. Until a national army is built, the Arab Deterrent Forces [ADF] will remain the main military tool in the hands of the legitimate authority. The ADF will preserve security in all Lebanese areas and will enable the state to implement the principles of entente and restore its prestige and control in all spheres. The internal security forces can render valuable support to the ADF in this connection. Therefore, they must be strengthened to enable them to perform their task.

5. After national entente is achieved, it will become necessary and possible to begin to achieve a democratic reform of the political system in Lebanon that will drastically deal with the causes and consequences of the war. In this connection, the National Movement affirms that it is ready for any dialogue that aims at arriving at common denominators among the Lebanese on the basis of its commitment to its interim program, which it considers the real national program for the salvation of Lebanon.

KUWAIT

U.S. OFFICIAL SAID INVOLVED IN SMUGGLING CHILDREN

LD101048 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0830 GMT 10 Jul 81

[Excerpt] Kuwait, 10 Jul (KUNA)--Today Kuwait AS-SIYASAH reveals another incident involving the head of the consular department at the American Embassy, Mrs (Robina) Bishop, in the smuggling of three children of a Kuwait father by his American wife from Kuwait to the United States about 5 months ago. The paper cites "authorized sources" in its report. These sources said that Bishop, who the Kuwait Foreign Ministry recently said was involved in the smuggling of two children of a Saudi father by his American wife from Kuwait to the United States last month, 5 months ago helped in the abduction of three Kuwaiti children from Kuwait to the United States. The same sources add that the specialized authorities at the Kuwait Foreign Ministry are at present considering a request to the United States to recall Mrs Bishop from Kuwait as persona non grata.

Last Tuesday the Kuwait Foreign Ministry summoned U.S. Ambassador Francois Dickman and informed him that Bishop had assisted in the illegal abduction of the two children of the Saudi national, Dr Mustafa al-'Uqayli, from Kuwait to the United States and that she gave the Foreign Ministry false information in order to assist their departure from Kuwait, violating the diplomatic norm by giving them American passports. The newspaper says that the husband made a complaint to the Ministry of the Interior, but nothing is said about the consequences of that complaint.

The U.S. Embassy said yesterday that what Mrs Bishop did was right and legal. The U.S. ambassador denied that the U.S. embassy issued any passports to the children of the Saudi doctor and that any of his embassy staff had anything to do with the abduction. But the Kuwait Foreign Ministry explained that it considered the incident "a grave precedent." It requested the ambassador to work for the return of the two children to their father.

The newspaper cited its sources as saying that the details of the second incident in which Mrs Bishop was involved can be summed up in that an American wife of a Kuwaiti man went to the American consulate 5 months ago without the knowledge of her husband and made arrangements through Bishop for taking the three Kuwaiti children to the United States. After reading about Dr al-'Uqayli's case the Kuwaiti husband lodged a complaint with the Foreign Ministry, asking for the return of his three children.

AL-ANBA' reports that it asked an unnamed senior American official to comment on the incident. He said that he expects Kuwaiti-U.S. and U.S.-Saudi relations will become tense because of the incident. The American officials, the paper adds, are trying to impose a complete blackout on the incident while refusing comment.

PDRY

'ALI NASIR SPEAKS AT END OF MILITARY SYMPOSIUM

EA091910 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1915 GMT 8 Jul 81

[Speech by 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council, on 8 July in Aden at a reception marking the conclusion of a military affairs symposium--recorded]

[Excerpts] Dear comrades: Through our principled friendship and our strategic cooperation with our allies in the socialist camp and in the world revolutionary movement, headed by the USSR, we can guarantee further victories. In this connection, political and ideological work among the ranks of officers, NCO's and soldiers becomes the essence of the activities of the YSP in the armed forces.

In this respect, you should exert maximum efforts to direct this work towards educating members of the armed forces in the spirit of boundless loyalty to the Yemeni homeland and the Yemeni people and of deep faith in the unity of the Yemeni working class and its progressive vanguard; in the spirit of militant solidarity with the struggle of the peoples of our Arab nation against imperialism, Zionism and reaction and in the spirit of true internationalist friendship with the peoples of the world who are struggling for liberation, progress, socialism and peace in the world.

We should not forget that the main aim of this work is in strengthening the combat ability of members of the armed forces, maintaining the permanent combat readiness of the military units, abiding by the principles of conscious military discipline, developing military administration, raising the standard of moral orientation of the combatants and striving with great zeal to implement the annual program for the combat and political training of the armed forces.

We assure you that our party and our progressive regime look with appreciation upon the role you played in achieving those gains. We do not exaggerate if we say that our armed forces have sophisticated and modern weapons and qualified cadres that can be relied upon to defend the sovereignty of the homeland, its independence and its progressive achievements.

Dear comrades, naturally you understand the nature of the current political circumstances which the Arab and international situation is passing through. And you have full knowledge of the enemy's intentions and his aggressive moves against Democratic Yemen. At the same time the experiments of the past years have given you much experience in confronting all the terrorist acts organised and financed by the enemy against our country over the past 10 years. Therefore, we are confident that you in the armed forces and all the sons of the people are capable of teaching our enemies new lessons if they allow themselves to be tempted to act insolently against our country. [applause]

As you know, we are advocates of peace. We have stressed this more than once and proved it in practice. We have said that Democratic Yemen rejects all forms of aggression against others and will not tolerate any provocations against it from any quarter. Just as it strives to protect its security and sovereignty, it respects the sovereignty and security of others. We have established relations with others on this basis.

I would like to take this opportunity to ask all the military and political leaders of the armed forces to be constantly prepared to implement their noble duties entrusted to them by the party. We are confident that you, dear comrades, are at a high level of readiness and willing to sacrifice to continue the march down the party's road. We are confident that you will implement your military duties with a high degree of discipline, devotion and sincerity.

In conclusion, I would like to congratulate the Political Department of the Defense Ministry in organizing this symposium and guaranteeing its success. I would also like to stress our pride in the role being played by our armed forces on the military front.

I assure you that the party's Central Committee will continue providing all forms of support for developing political and ideological work in the armed forces. I am also pleased to take this opportunity to express our great appreciation of the effective role that was and is being played by our comrades, the Soviet experts, in contributing to the development of the combat and political capability of the armed forces. [applause] It is a contribution that comes within the framework of the USSR's support for and internationalist solidarity with our people embodied in various fields of honest cooperation between Democratic Yemen and the USSR.

'ALI, STERNER MAKE STATEMENTS AFTER MEETING

NC091541 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1455 GMT 9 Jul 81

[Excerpts] Cairo, 9 Jul (MENA)--Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali met today with Michael Sterner, U.S. deputy assistant secretary of state and head of the U.S. delegation to the talks on the multinational force. Sterner arrived in Cairo this morning from Israel where he discussed limited points still under discussion.

In a statement after the meeting 'Ali said: We have almost reached a complete agreement on most of the basic points in the agreement we are preparing regarding the multinational force. There are still one or two technical points that are under study by the Egyptian and Israeli sides. Thus, we believe that it can be expected that the agreement will be initialed before the end of this month. He further said that the heads of the three delegations will initial the agreement, but that the final venue for the signing has not been set.

Sterner said that he is about to obtain agreement from the Egyptian and Israeli Governments on the final formula which has been discussed. He said that he cannot give clarifications on what has been reached but that he has hopes an agreement will be reached very shortly. Sterner said that his mission in Israel dealt with certain technical points outlined in the agreement and that he made proposals to settle these remaining technical points in order to reach an agreement.

Kamal Hasan 'Ali will today telephone President as-Sadat in Alexandria to convey to him the results of the talks with Sterner. Sterner will spend 2 days in Cairo and will then leave for Israel to discuss the limited technical points in light of the results of his talks in Cairo.

It should be recalled that agreement has been reached that the director general of the multinational force will be American and his term will last for 4 years and the commander of the force will be from one of the nationalities participating in the force and his term will last for 3 years.

'ALI SAYS MULTINATIONAL FORCE AGREEMENT REACHED

NC101203 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1140 GMT 10 Jul 81

[Text] Cairo, 10 Jul (MENA)--Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali said today that Egypt, the United States and Israel have reached an agreement on the formation of the multinational peacekeeping force in preparation for Israel's final withdrawal from Sinai. The agreement is expected to be initialed in the near future.

BRITISH AMBASSADOR, 'ALI DISCUSS AFGHAN ISSUE

NC091728 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1553 GMT 9 Jul 81

[Text] Cairo, 9 Jul (MENA)--Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali today met with Michael Weir, the British ambassador in Cairo. The meeting lasted about 1 hour.

After the meeting the British ambassador stated that he briefed Kamal Hasan 'Ali on the outcome of British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington's contacts in Moscow on the Afghan problem and the European initiative in this regard.

The British ambassador said that 'Ali expressed Egypt's support for the European initiative on Afghanistan. He added that the discussion also dealt with the situation in the Middle East and the European role in this regard, especially that Britain is currently assuming the chairmanship of the European group. The discussion also dealt with the peace process and the question of the formation of the Sinai multinational peacekeeping force.

The British ambassador added that his meeting with Kamal Hasan 'Ali today also dealt with the preparations for President Anwar as-Sadat's visit to Britain, which will begin on the afternoon of 2 August and will last until the afternoon of 4 August. He said that the discussion also dealt with the cooperation between Egypt and Britain. He added that as for the military cooperation, contacts are currently taking place, and that Engineer Jamal as-Sayyid, the minister of state for war production, will pay a visit to London after the next 2 weeks within the framework of this cooperation.

Kamal Hasan 'Ali stated after the meeting that Ambassador Michael Weir briefed him on what took place between Lord Carrington and Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko on the issue of Afghanistan. 'Ali said that it is clear that the Soviet Union until now, despite the popular revolution taking place in Afghanistan against the flagrant Soviet intervention, still considers Karmal's government as the legitimate one in Afghanistan which has the right to request the intervention of the Soviet forces to submit the Afghan people to Soviet domination.

'Ali added that Egypt still hopes that Afghanistan will regain its complete neutrality. It is illogical, he said, that 2 million Afghan people should become refugees outside their country on the pretext of maintaining order. This is what prompts Egypt to support the European efforts to convene an international conference to discuss the Afghan issue. 'Ali added: Our support of the Afghan issue at the nonaligned conference in New Delhi and at the United Nations was based on this principle. Egypt, through President as-Sadat, was the first country which called for the withdrawal of the Soviet forces from Afghanistan and for nonintervention in its internal affairs.

GHALI HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE IN GENEVA 9 JUL

NC091909 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 9 Jul 81

[Text] Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali has expressed his confidence that Israel will withdraw its forces from Sinai in accordance with the timetable specified in the Camp David agreements. In a statement he made to newsmen in Geneva Ghali said Egypt will give military aid to Sudan should it be exposed to any Libyan aggression. Ghali said that Egypt objects to the convening of the forthcoming OAU conference in Libya because it will not be in the interest of Africa.

It should be recalled that Ghali is attending in Geneva the meetings of the UN International Law Committee before he begins his tour of seven Latin American countries where he will discuss with officials there the efforts being made to form a Sinai multinational peacekeeping force after the complete Israeli withdrawal.

COMMENTATOR SAYS EGYPT WOULD DEFEND GULF STATES

NC091444 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 9 Jul 81

[Ahmad al-Qasir commentary: "National Security of the Gulf Is Indivisible Part of the Arab World Security"]

[Text] There were two reasons for Egypt's announcing its readiness to give military facilities or to offer military aid to Saudi Arabia or any Gulf state, should they be exposed to any foreign aggression. The first reason was Egypt's perspective and real visualization of the reality of the Arab area after the ambitious Soviet tide spread in the area after the invasion of Afghanistan and the establishment of springboard bases in the Arab area, particularly in Aden, Syria and Libya, as well as the Iranian threats to the Gulf rulers. The second reason was the fact that Egypt will shoulder its national, pan-Arab and Islamic responsibilities to defend and safeguard the Arab area against any danger threatening its security.

The best proof of the soundness of the Egyptian view that it is necessary to take steps to safeguard the area are perhaps the latest threats by the commander of the Iranian naval forces against Saudi Arabia and previous Iranian threats to the Gulf states, particularly Kuwait, coupled with the Soviet danger present in Aden, Afghanistan and the Indian Ocean and which is prepared to pounce on the Gulf region.

Since the rulers of the area undoubtedly realize this clear fact, it is regrettable that they are still deceiving themselves by not admitting the dangers threatening the safety and security of their peoples. They are even trying to create justifications to change facts and minimize the massive danger threatening them. It is regrettable also that the leaders of the Gulf and Saudi Arabia recently met at the Gulf cooperation summit to discuss a number of economic issues but deliberately postponed the discussion of the Gulf security--as proposed by the Sultanate of Oman--until the next session. Some of them even reached the point of saying that the Soviets do not constitute any danger to the Gulf area and rejected any military aid offered to help them.

Under the brunt of the bloody conflict among the men of religion, and after chaos and confusion prevailed in Iran after Bani-Sadr's escape, the Iranian rulers are now trying to divert world attention from the massacres and civil war by threatening Saudi Arabia and the Gulf every now and then, to intimidate them and spread their influence. These rulers must well realize that Egypt will absolutely not allow any ambitious foreign power under any slogan to threaten any Arab country. Egypt is capable of repulsing any aggression on the Arab nation. Proceeding from its national and pan-Arab responsibilities--despite the rancour and rejection of the spiteful and rejectionists--Egypt believes that it is dutybound to warn any foreign power that has ambitions in the Arab area. It emphasizes that it will not stand idly by in the face of any foreign danger threatening the safety and security of any Arab country. Egypt will do its utmost to repulse any aggression because the security and safety of the Arab countries constitute one indivisible whole.

MENA REPORTS BEGIN'S DESIRE TO VISIT EGYPT SOON

NC092234 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2210 GMT 9 Jul 81

[Text] Cairo, 9 Jul (MENA)--Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali today met with Minister Plenipotentiary Muhammad Basyuni, member of the Egyptian Embassy in Israel, who presented to him a report on the situation in Israel in the light of the results of the recent parliamentary elections. Muhammad Basyuni will leave Cairo tomorrow to return to his post in Tel Aviv.

Prime Minister Menahem Begin has expressed his desire to visit Egypt after forming the new Cabinet to hold talks with President Anwar as-Sadat on ways to further the peace efforts.

ARMED FORCES GENERAL COMMAND COMMUNIQUE 393

JN091616 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1555 GMT 9 Jul 81

[Text] Baghdad, 9 Jul (INA)--The Iraqi Armed Forces continue to inflict various losses on the Persian enemy. In the past 24 hours, they killed 94 and destroyed various war materiel. Communique No 393 issued by the Armed Forces General Command this evening said that the Iraqi forces hit five Mercedes sedans being escorted by several military vehicles in the Sar-e Pol-e Zahab region, scoring direct hits. Other known Persian enemy losses were 11 vehicles, 1 infantry position, 4 fieldguns, 6 stockpiles of hardware and 1 excavator. The text of Communique No 393 issued by the Armed Forces General Command is as follows:

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate: Our triumphant armed forces continued to pound the forces of the ignorant and racist Persian enemy in the operational sectors last night and today with the following results:

I. Known enemy losses:

A. An enemy personnel concentration was sighted in front of our positions in the Nowsud region. It was hit with various weapons and forced to retreat after sustaining 36 killed and 1 excavator destroyed.
B. Three killed in the Sar-e Pol-e Zahab region. Five Mercedes sedans, escorted by several military vehicles, were sighted in the same region. They were hit hard with various weapons and direct hits were scored on them.
C. Enemy concentrations were sighted in front of our positions in the Gilan-e Gharb region. They were hit with various weapons and forced to flee, leaving behind 11 killed and 2 vehicles and 2 fieldguns destroyed.
D. Seven killed and one fieldgun destroyed in the Mehran region.
E. Our courageous forward units pounded with various weapons an enemy concentration in front of our positions in the Shush region and forced it to withdraw after killing 28 and destroying 3 vehicles, 1 fieldgun and 2 stockpiles of hardware.
F. One of our combat patrols raided enemy positions in the Khafajiyah [Susangerd] region, killing eight.
G. One killed and one infantry position, one vehicle and four stockpiles of hardware destroyed in the Abadan region.

Thus, total known enemy losses amount to 94 killed and 1 infantry position, 11 vehicles, 4 fieldguns, 6 stockpiles of hardware and 1 excavator destroyed.

II. Our losses:

A. In personnel: Seven martyrs in all sectors.
B. In equipment: Two vehicles damaged.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 9 July 1981

OPPOSITION GROUP CALLS FOR REGIME'S OVERTHROW

JN091906 (Clandestine) Voice of Iraqi Kurdistan in Arabic 1600 GMT 9 Jul 81

[Excerpts] On 8 July 1981, the Higher Committee of the Democratic National Front in Iraq held its second meeting. It was attended by representatives of the three member parties: the Iraqi Communist Party, the Kurdish Socialist Party in Iraq and the Democratic Party of Kurdistan. As part of the topics on the agenda, the Higher Committee discussed political developments in Iraq and the region and issued the following statement:

Our country continues to live under the nightmare of the aggressive war waged by the tyrannical Ba'thist clique, thus implementing the U.S.-Zionist-reactionary scheme in the region and, in cooperation with other agent and reactionary regimes and forces, aiming to overthrow the patriotic and anti-imperialist regime in Iran. This aggressive war also aims at weakening and crushing the struggle of the masses and their patriotic forces against dictatorship in our country.

Oh sons of our struggling people: The ruling clique is pushing our country and people to a real catastrophe. It insists on continuing the war and terror and spreading death and destruction in order to stay in power. It does not refrain from resorting to the most dangerous intrigues to divide our ranks and mislead the masses in order to weaken popular struggle. Therefore, it is the duty of all strugglers to close ranks and rise as one man to defeat dictatorship.

Oh men of the nationalist parties and organizations struggling against dictatorship, the Iraqi people--Arabs, Kurds and other minorities--look up to us to unite in a broad national front against the regime in order to overthrow the fascist and dictatorial regime and establish a national and democratic coalition government that will bring democracy to Iraq and real autonomy to Kurdistan and that will contribute to the Arab people's struggle against imperialism, Zionism and reaction.

Oh brave peshmerga, irrespective of your party affiliation or political beliefs, the masses are looking up to you for arduous struggle. Rise as one man against the dictatorial enemy and foil its attempts to sow differences among you in order to preoccupy you in peripheral battles and weaken your potential for struggle.

Oh honest men of the Iraqi Armed Forces, do not turn yourselves into fuel for the guns of the fascist regime. Aim your rifles at the chests of the traitors and criminals who defend this regime. Join the ranks of the popular opposition.

The regime which has led our country to this ordeal is marching toward inevitable collapse. It will not be able to stand against you when you rise as one man in united ranks to struggle against it. Rally around the Democratic National Front and other patriotic parties. Escalate your struggle by all peaceful and nonpeaceful means to confuse and paralyze the regime's organs and institutions and to overthrow and liquidate the perpetrators of crime and terror.

Oh progressive and democratic forces in the Arab homeland; oh freemen in the world at large, [words indistinct] confident that it enjoys your sympathy and support and the support of the Arab and world progressive forces, led by the Soviet Union and the socialist countries. Our people look forward to further support for their struggle by exposing the crimes of the fascist regime against our people.

Long live our people's struggle. Down with the fascist and dictatorial Ba'thist regime.

[Signed] The Higher Committee of the Democratic National Front in Iraq, 8 July 1981

KURDS PLACE BLAME FOR BARZANI TOMB DESECRATION

JN091715 (Clandestine) Voice of Iraqi Kurdistan in Surani Kurdish 1530 GMT 8 Jul 81

[Unattributed commentary: "Saddam Regime, Agents Must Be Punished"]

[Excerpts] The honorable Kurdish people inside and outside Iraq are continuing to voice their protest against and condemnation of the Oshnoviyeh crime and to call for a strong punishment for those who desecrated the tomb of the immortal leader Barzani.

The alert Kurdish masses are aware that this filthy crime has been directed against the Barzani line, which is the line of our party and of the Kurdish liberation movement as a whole. Dozens of plots have been directed against our party and the Barzani leadership but all of them have failed, leaving us safe and peaceful.

Our party, the Democratic Party of Kurdistan, with the help of the Kurdish masses and the free nationalists, will never allow the perpetrators of this grotesque crime against the Barzani tomb to go unpunished. All those who carried out this crime will be punished one by one by the will of the Kurdish people. At the same time, we will never forget this crime. We will never forget this big plot and will escalate our struggle against the regime of criminal Saddam Husayn and his agents in Iranian Kordestan until our enemies are defeated and so that the Kurdish people might be spared disasters.

Undoubtedly, the Saddam regime is the group that perpetrated this mean and filthy crime. We know this and we will never allow the regime to plot again. We know that Saddam's agents in Oshnoviyeh carried out this crime with the cooperation of this regime and that they will always be exposed before the people and history.

We repeat that the alertness of the Iraqi and Iranian Kurds is the best means of foiling the imperialist plots and those of the Saddam regime and its agents. By helping in exposing these plots, our brothers in Iranian Kordestan can render a great service to the Kurdish liberation movement. Every day we hear that the brothers in Iranian Kordestan are denouncing and condemning the Oshnoviyeh crime.

The people of Iranian Kordestan are our brothers. Our party has always supported them in their attempts to achieve their rights. We assure them of our respect and high regard. We bear them no hatred or grudge, only those who are the tools of the Ba'thist fascist regime in Baghdad. We hate those who carry out the plots of the Ba'th regime because they do not mind if Iraqi Kurdistan and Iranian Kordestan are smeared with blood. However, they will be punished because the Kurdish people in Iranian Kordestan will not let them go unpunished.

Join hands with God and the people in order to overthrow the Saddam regime and its agents. Greetings to the chaste soul of the great Kurdish leader, the pride of Kurdistan, the immortal leader Barzani.

BEIRUT REPORTAGE ON PHILIP HABIB'S ACTIVITIES

9 Jul Arrival

NC091653 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1515 GMT 9 Jul 81

[Text] The special envoy of the U.S. President, Philip Habib, arrived in Beirut this afternoon on the first phase of his tour of the area. He immediately went to the U.S. ambassador's residence, accompanied by Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for Near Eastern and South Asian Affairs Morris Draper. Habib is expected to meet with President Ilyas Sarkis after 1800 tonight. It is known that he has been entrusted with the task of resolving the crisis between Syria and Israel because Damascus had deployed SAM antiaircraft missiles in the Lebanese area of Al-Biqa'

Sarkis Meeting

NC091823 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 9 Jul 81

[Text] Around 1800 tonight President Ilyas Sarkis received U.S. special envoy Philip Habib, who was accompanied by Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for Near Eastern and South Asian Affairs, Morris Draper. During the meeting, which was attended by U.S. Ambassador to Lebanon, Robert Dillon, a review was made of developments on the Lebanese and Arab arenas.

Following the 90-minute meeting, Habib said: As you know I am continuing my diplomatic efforts: That is all. On the date of his departure from Lebanon, he said: You will know the date of my departure and my destination after I leave.

Reported U.S. Proposals

NC091950 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1915 GMT 9 Jul 81

[Text] Observers are talking about a U.S. proposal which U.S. envoy Philip Habib is carrying. The proposal calls for a 1-year timetable during which security would be tightened, the reconciliation efforts would be stepped up and the Lebanese Army would be rebuilt. The question of the deterrent forces in Lebanon would be resolved on the basis of a timetable. This would be accompanied by the formation of a capable government. The proposal also calls for the imposition of legal authority over the whole southern area.

AL-WAZZAN MEETS WITH PALESTINIAN DELEGATION

NC091334 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 9 Jul 81

[Text] This morning Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan met with a delegation of the General Affairs Department of the PLO higher Political Committee. The delegation included Abu Mahir [Ahmad al-Yamani], Tawfiq as-Safadi and Palestinian armed struggle commander Lt Col Abu Hamid. They discussed joint affairs between Lebanon and the PLO, the security situation in the country and possible coordination between the Lebanese authority and the Palestinian resistance aimed at bringing the security situation under control in some areas. The delegation informed Al-Wazzan that a joint committee of the Arab Deterrent Forces, the National Movement, the Amal Movement and the Palestinian resistance will begin to implement security measures in some areas where the security situation is still bad.

Following the meeting, which continued from 1130 until 1230, Abu Mahir said: We discussed a number of questions pertaining to the Palestinians' affairs in Lebanon. Prime Minister al-Wazzan agreed to be cooperative in tackling these questions, which include the issuance of passports and identity cards and affairs and requirements of the camps.

Asked whether the discussion touched upon the political situation in Lebanon, he answered: I believe Prime Minister al-Wazzan can report to you on what we discussed.

BUTRUS LEAVES FOR U.S. FOR HEART SURGERY

NC091216 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 9 Jul 81

[Excerpt] At 1300 today, Foreign Minister Fu'ad Butrus left Beirut for New York via Paris to undergo surgery on his heart valves. He is accompanied by his wife and private secretary Samir Mubarak.

Statements in Paris

NC100638 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0530 GMT 10 Jul 81

[Text] AFP reports from Paris that Foreign and Expatriates Affairs Minister Fu'ad Butrus arrived at Orly Airport yesterday afternoon. Commenting on the mission of U.S. Envoy Philip Habib, Butrus said: Habib's previous mission produced some results in preventing an explosion of the situation because of Israel's allegations regarding the Syrian missiles in Lebanon, but the mission has not achieved fundamental results. Butrus added that Habib's presence in the area could lead to a relaxation in the situation and prevent the occurrence of actions with bad consequences.

Asked his opinion about the Israeli elections and the return of Menahem Begin as head of government, Minister Butrus said: This does not change anything in the situation. If there is a difference in style between Menahem Begin and Shim'on Peres, there is no difference in their views on the Middle East question.

MARONITE LEADER INTERVIEWED ON CURRENT ISSUES

PM100827 London AL-HAWADITH in Arabic 3 Jul 81 p 15

[Interview granted by Lebanese Maronite leader Dori Sham'un to Muhammad al-Madbuli in Washington--date not given]

[Excerpts] AL-HAWADITH: Did you find in the United States mere sympathy or a plan for peace in Lebanon?

Dori Sham'un: The Americans officially say that they care about Lebanon's independence, that they help it militarily and economically, and that they preserve its borders. Their proof is the presence of UN forces in the south. But to this day the Americans are unable to find a solution--that Lebanon be for the Lebanese, without foreign influence on their territories. The reason for this inability is the policy the United States has pursued since Kissinger's era. Washington wanted to make Lebanon some kind of a substitute homeland for the Palestinians, against the will of all concerned.

AL-HAWADITH: Do you agree with me that Israel sought to undermine peace in the area through the attack on the Iraqi nuclear reactor?

Dori Sham'un: Israel's operation did in fact upset the U.S. calculations and plans. Whatever Israel's excuse for this action we find that the official and unofficial reaction here in the United States is one of disapproval of this action. But as to what steps the United States will take to penalize Israel, that is another story. I am not convinced that the United States will take any action that might affect U.S.-Israeli relations. The measures the United States will take will only be aimed at convincing the Arabs that it had nothing to do with Israel's action and that it denounces it.

AL-HAWADITH: We have digressed a long way from our basic topic, namely, Lebanon.

Dori Sham'un: I am one of those who demand that arms should be solely under state control; everybody should surrender their arms to the Lebanese state. I would like the Palestinian presence in Lebanon to be accepted in the same way it is accepted in other Arab countries. I would like the Palestinian presence to be under the law and not above it.

AL-HAWADITH: You are aware of the view that says that Lebanon's problem is part of the Middle East crisis. Is this the view of the present U.S. policy toward Lebanon or did you find that the United States has another policy toward Lebanon?

Dori Sham'un: I knew the U.S. policy during Carter's era. It was not good. After the new administration declared that it would change its policy in the area and following the outbreak of the missile crisis, when the question of Lebanon became front-page news, I decided to come here to meet with U.S. officials in order to make efforts to ensure that the missile crisis is not solved at the expense of Lebanon, without the Lebanese situation being tackled at its roots. This is because in the past U.S. policy was unfortunately accustomed to dealing with Lebanon and looking at Lebanon superficially.

AL-HAWADITH: You told the American press that you refuse to break the [Lebanese] Front's relations with Israel, as Syria and the Arabs are demanding, and wondered what guarantees you would obtain in return. What guarantees are you demanding and from whom?

Dori Sham'un: I would like to say that our relations with Israel would not have existed if it were not for the Arabs' mistakes and the attacks on our existence and our lives. When we accepted some aid from Israel we accepted it without conditions attached. We accepted it the way a drowning person accepts a lifebelt. Once the sea is calm and the danger of drowning is no longer there we will not need to cooperate with Israel.

AL-HAWADITH: You did not say what type of guarantees you demand.

Dori Sham'un: We want to replace the Arab Deterrent Forces with a UN force or with forces consisting of contingents from friendly countries whose only objective is to help Lebanon, the Lebanese state and the Lebanese people. The reason that I am demanding that such a UN force be formed from non-Arab forces is that I am sure that the Soviets, with the help of more than one party, will do all they can to wreck the task of this force. If the force consists purely of Arab forces it will be ineffective and will not be able to carry out its duties, for there is not one single Arab country capable of angering the Palestinians.

AL-HAWADITH: There are UN forces in the south but they are unable to carry out the task you are talking about.

Dori Sham'un: The UN forces in the south cannot be more than a warden who prevents most of the crows from eating the vine, but cannot prevent them all. In other words, the UN forces can alleviate the situation but they cannot prevent Israeli-Palestinian provocations. If the world organization had wanted its actions to be more forceful than they are at present, it would have sent more troops and deployed them in all areas and not just in the south.

AL-HAWADITH: You said that the guarantees you demand include withdrawal of the Syrian Army from Lebanon. Do you not think that some of the Muslims in Lebanon regard the Syrian Army as their guarantee against aggression as well?

Dori Sham'un: We are not demanding the replacement of the Syrian Army by a Maronite army. We would like Arab units so that Muslims are reassured. We want an army that will help collect all the Palestinian and leftist arms as well as arms from the Lebanese forces. Our only hope is that a day will come when we will not need arms and nor need to sacrifice our lives, our children and our property in order to preserve ourselves and carry out tasks that the state is unable to carry out.

PRIME MINISTER TO MEET U.S. PRESIDENT IN SEPTEMBER

TA091921 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 9 Jul 81

[Text] The prime minister will meet with the President of the United States during the first week of September, and his official visit in the United States will last 1 week. The prime minister will be accompanied by Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir. This is reported by political correspondent Elimelekh Ram. Within the framework of preparing the prime minister's visit to the United States, Israel's ambassador in Washington, Efrayim 'Evron, will come to Israel tomorrow for a series of consultations. Issues that will be discussed are, among other things, the AWACS deal and the resumption of F-16 aircraft deliveries to Israel.

FINAL KNESSET ELECTION RETURNS REPORTED 10 JUL

TA100954 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 10 Jul 81 p 2

[By Gad Li'or]

[Excerpts] "According to paragraph 125 of the regulations on the Knesset election I hereby inform you that we have compiled the votes and distributed the mandates." Thus, Justice Dr Moshe 'Etzyioni closed the 21st and last meeting of the Central Elections Committee for the 10th Knesset.

Following are additional data emerging from the elections to the 10th Knesset:

--Number of eligible voters: 2,490,014
--Number of those voting: 1,954,609
--Disqualified votes and empty vote envelopes: 17,243
--Number of valid votes: 1,937,366
--Number of votes earned by the 21 parties not winning mandates: 99,903
--Minimum quota to enter the knesset: 18,375
--Number of votes earning a mandate: 15,312
--113 whole mandates were distributed among the parties and 7 mandates were distributed by the surplus votes according to the Bader-'Ofer law: of these 7, the Likud received 2 mandates and Shinuy, Telem, the Alignment, the Tehiya and Tami received 1 mandate each.

Following is the final official breakdown of the votes published by the Central Elections Committee:

Party	Number of votes	Percentage of votes	Mandates
Alignment	708,536	36.57	47
NRP	95,232	4.92	6
Agudat Yisra'el	72,312	3.73	4
Po'aley Agudat Yisra'el	17,090	0.88	0
Shinuy	29,837	1.54	2
Revocation of Income Tax	503	0.03	0
Hadash	64,918	3.35	4
Unity Party	1,293	0.07	0
One Israel	3,726	0.19	0
Council for a Changing Society	405	0.02	0
Youth List	412	0.02	0
United Arab List	11,590	0.60	0
Ya'ad	1,228	0.06	0
Yomza	400	0.02	0
Independence	4,710	0.24	0
Kakh	5,128	0.26	0
Telem	30,600	1.58	2
Independent Liberals	11,764	0.61	0
Likud	718,941	37.11	48
Arab Brotherhood	8,306	0.43	0
Tami	44,466	2.30	3

List for Immigration	6,992	0.36	0
Arab Citizens' List	2,596	0.13	0
'Amha	460	0.02	0
Chalim	545	0.03	0
Development and Peace	10,283	0.56	0
Retired	2,404	0.13	0
'Otzma	839	0.04	0
Ratz	27,921	1.44	1
SHELI	8,691	0.45	0
Tehiya	44,700	2.31	3

ISRAEL, U.S. ARGUE OVER SINAI TROOPS' IMMUNITY

TA090745 Jerusalem POST in English 9 Jul 81 p 1

[By diplomatic correspondent David Landau]

[Text] An argument has broken out between Israel and the United States over the immunities to be enjoyed by soldiers of the multinational peacekeeping force in Sinai.

The United States is demanding that all members of the force be immune from criminal prosecution in Israel and in Egypt. Egypt has agreed to this but Israel is balking. Israel's opposition, it is understood, is being led by Attorney General Yitzhaq Zamir.

This argument is regarded as a more serious obstacle to the conclusion of the agreement on the Sinai force than the several minor changes in the draft-text of the agreement which Premier Menahem Begin has introduced.

The question of immunities is not new to Middle East peace forces. The original UN Emergency Force set up in 1957 had full immunity from prosecution in Egypt, as did the second UNEF (1973-79). Israel gave personnel of the second UNEF de facto immunity, but never formally acknowledged this status.

Soldiers of the UN Disengagement Observer Force, which serves on the Golan Heights, have no immunity from prosecution and indeed two of their number have been tried for serious crimes by Israeli courts.

Another relevant precedent is that the U.S. civilian personnel serving with the Sinai Field Mission (SFM) enjoy, by formal agreement, full immunity from prosecution, both in Egypt and in Israel.

Similarly, UN personnel attached to UN Truce Supervisory Organization Headquarters in Jersualem also have immunity in Israel under international conventions, for crimes that they commit in the course of duty.

The Americans now want the SFM personnel's status extended to cover the whole of the projected "multinational force and observers" (MFO). (Some of the SFM personnel are expected to stay on as the nucleus of the MFO.)

Attorney General Zamir believes that this would be far too liberal a policy--especially since the MFO men are likely to want to spend their leaves in Israeli cities and would feel unconstrained if they were immune from criminal action.

With regard to the recent negotiations over the MFO agreement held in Jerusalem, Israel is proposing "minor changes" in only three out of more than 50 clauses in the draft agreement and annexes. The Israeli changes will be conveyed to Cairo today by American diplomat Michael Sterner, and Israeli sources are hopeful that the agreement will be concluded without further difficulty.

Sterner was confident after a meeting with Premier Menahem Begin yesterday at which the Israel proposals were finalized. He told newsmen he hopes the agreement will be concluded before he returns to Washington next week to report on the Sinai force arrangements to Congress.

MAPAM FACTION IN KNESSET CHOOSES CHAIRMAN

TA071654 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1510 GMT 7 Jul 81

[Text] Knesset correspondent Gil'ad Mishori has just reported that the MAPAM faction in the 10th Knesset, which is to number seven members, today chose Dov Zakin as its chairman. Right after his election, Zakin met with MK Moshe Shahal, who will apparently also be the Alignment faction's chairman in the 10th Knesset. At the meeting, the MAPAM faction's representation in the coming Knesset's committees was discussed.

HADDAD'S CRITICISM OF HABIB, U.S. POLICY REPORTED

TA100849 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 10 Jul 81 p 3

[By correspondent Shim'on Weiss]

[Text] The commander of the militia in southern Lebanon, Maj Sa'd Haddad, yesterday attacked U.S. envoy to the Middle East Philip Habib and U.S. policy regarding the Lebanese crisis. He claimed that they were selling Lebanon's independence in exchange for futile promises that calm would prevail in the area and that foreign forces would pull out of Lebanon.

Speaking to officers of the IDF Military College, Haddad expressed his bitterness that the area under his control in southern Lebanon--which is the only independent area in Lebanon and the real representative of free Lebanon--is not mentioned in any attempt to settle the current crisis.

Haddad emphasized that it would be appropriate for U.S. envoy Habib to meet him to gain a first-hand impression of the intentions and aspirations of those Lebanese citizens who are still free and who are not ruled by President Sarkis who, in turn, is ruled by Syria.

It should be noted that bitterness prevails in southern Lebanon because the United States, Israel and Lebanon have been absolutely ignoring what is happening in the Christian enclave and what the citizens of southern Lebanon want.

AIRPLANES DESTROY TANKS IN SOUTHERN LEBANON

TA101102 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 10 Jul 81

[Text] The air force planes this morning destroyed tanks and vehicles carrying Katyushas of the terrorists south of the Litani River in southern Lebanon. This is reported by the IDF spokesman.

LIBYA

REPORTAGE ON JALLUD'S VISITS TO USSR, SFRY

For Moscow media and Tripoli JANA coverage of Maj 'Abd as-Salam Jallud's 26-28 June visit to the Soviet Union, including accounts of the speech he delivered at the Kremlin and the protocol signed before his departure, see the Middle East and North Africa section of the Soviet Union DAILY REPORTS for 26 June through 7 July. For Belgrade TANJUG reportage on Maj 'Abd as-Salam Jallud's 29 June-1 July visit to Yugoslavia, see the Yugoslavia section of the Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT of 30 June and subsequent issues.

MOROCCO

COMMUNIQUE ON SAUDI-HOSTED TALKS WITH MAURITANIA

PM091409 Casablanca LE MATIN in French 30 Jun 81 p 1

[MAP report: "Morocco and Mauritania Restore Their Diplomatic Relations"]

[Text] Rabat, 30 Jun--The Kingdom of Morocco and the Islamic Republic of Mauritania decided to restore their diplomatic relations Sunday at a ceremony which took place at the At-Ta'if Royal Palace under the chairmanship of His Majesty King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz of Saudi Arabia, His Majesty Hassan II and President Mohamed Khouna Ould Haydala, president of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania. The following is the text of the communique issued after that ceremony:

"In reply to an invitation from His Majesty King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz of Saudi Arabia, His Majesty King Hassan II, king of the Kingdom of Morocco, and His Excellency President Mohamed Khouna Ould Haydala, president of the CMSN and head of the state of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania, met in the city of At-Ta'if (Saudi Arabia) on 26 Sha'ban 1401 of the Hegira, which corresponds to 28 June 1981.

"In keeping with the good offices and laudable efforts of the Government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and in an atmosphere stamped with the spirit of cooperation, understanding and a real desire to dispel misunderstandings between the two countries with the aim of reaching mutual understanding benefiting their causes and questions concerning Northwest Africa and the whole Arab nation, in order to face the challenges and dangers awaiting the Arab and Islamic peoples, the two sides, after reviewing the relations between their countries in the light of the present and complex stage in the history of international relations, decided to restore diplomatic relations between their two countries on the basis of peaceful coexistence, mutual respect for the two countries' sovereignty, noninterference in each of the two countries' internal affairs and unity of destiny and the attainment of Islamic solidarity.

"In addition, the two countries reaffirmed the cooperation between the two countries in various spheres, and more especially in establishing peace and security between the two countries and mutually facing the dangers which lie in store for our Arab and Islamic nation."

SUDAN

NUMAYRI MESSAGE PROTESTS PLO'S 'HOSTILE POLICY'

JN091437 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1415 GMT 9 Jul 81

[Text] Khartoum, 9 Jul (SUNA)--SUNA has learned that President Numayri will soon send messages to Arab kings and presidents on Sudan's present and future relations with the PLO leadership, particularly in the wake of their repeated practices, which are biased toward Colonel al-Qadhdhafi's hostile policy to Sudan. Sudan will also send a similar memo to Chedli Klibi, secretary general of the Arab League.

Authorized sources have told SUNA that Sudanese-PLO relations have been the subject of intensive study and discussion by the concerned political and executive establishments during the past few weeks because of practices and statements attributed to some PLO leaders which spelled out a clear bias toward Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi's aggressive policies.

FOREIGN MINISTER COMMENTS ON ISRAELI ELECTIONS

JN091514 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1435 GMT 9 Jul 81

[Text] Khartoum, 9 Jul (SUNA)--Muhammad Mirghani Mubarak, minister of foreign affairs and assistant to the president for coordination, has said that no matter how the Israeli Governments change faces, the result remains the same because Israel will continue to practice its aggressive and expansionist policy against the Arab countries. He added that proof of this is that the blatant Israeli aggression against the Iraqi nuclear reactor drove the voters to give Menahem Begin more votes than he had expected before the aggression. The minister stressed that Israeli public opinion and the policies of the Israeli parties agree on the flagrant aggression against the Arab nation and the disavowal of Arab rights, including the rights of the Palestinian people.

In a statement he made today, Foreign Minister Muhammad Mirghani Mubarak said that the present fragmentation of the Arab nation is the direct reason behind Israel's continued aggression against the Arab nation. He added that the absence of Arab solidarity--the only surety for achieving the goals of the Arab nation--will continue to be the Achilles heel which Israel will exploit in implementing its criminal schemes against our Arab nation.

The minister called on the Arab nation to turn its attention to reaching a formula for joint Arab action and drawing up a unified and agreed Arab strategy, in which all roles and responsibilities unite and which will be binding on all. He stressed that Sudan will always voice the need for Arab solidarity which would enable the Arab nation to stand firmly before the Israeli enemy.

WESTERN SAHARA

OULD SALEK COMMENTS ON SAHARA REFERENDUM PROPOSAL

NC091806 Paris AFP in English 1757 GMT 9 Jul 81

[Text] Algiers, 9 Jul (AFP)--The proposed referendum on self-determination for Western Sanara must be preceded by a ceasefire negotiated directly by Morocco and the Polisario Front and the withdrawal of Moroccan troops and administrative officials from the disputed territory, Sahrawi [Saharan] Information Minister Salem Ould Salek said today. Mr Salek stressed the primary need to determine the conditions of the referendum, the principle of which was approved by the recent Organisation of African Unity summit in Nairobi before arranging the practical details.

He rejected as "a violation of the letter and spirit" of the Nairobi resolution King Hassan II of Morocco's recent statement that he would be organising a referendum to confirm the Moroccan character of the territory.

On the controversial question of voter eligibility Mr Ould Salek called for a new census operated by a neutral administration after Moroccan withdrawal.

Recalling that France's Socialist Party had favoured the right of Saharans to self-determination before it came to power Mr Ould Salek said that France could pay a positive role by treating both sides on an equal footing and adopting an attitude of neutrality towards them.

Mr Ould Salek, whose Algiers-based Saharan Democratic Arab Republic controls the Polisarios in the fight with Morocco for control of Western Sahara, said the recent renewal of contacts between Rabat and Tripoli did not worry him. "Libya still recognises the Sahrawi republic. It is the first country to try to mediate between Morocco and the Polisario Front while other Arab countries tried to ignore the Sahrawi people by making similar attempts (to mediate) between Morocco and Algeria", Mr Ould Salek said.

ETHIOPIA

FOREIGN MINISTRY STATEMENT ON DISPUTE WITH SOMALIA

EA092000 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1700 GMT 9 Jul 81

[Text of Foreign Ministry statement issued "in reaction to Siad Barre's propaganda" about a peaceful solution to the conflict in the Horn of Africa]

[Text] Somalia's President Siad Barre has launched his propaganda of pretense by claiming that he will seek a peaceful solution to the conflict in the Horn of Africa in a bid to confuse international opinion.

Siad Barre, who is noted for his policy of deception and distortion, is currently attempting to mislead international opinion by appearing to be genuine and committed to the cause of peace in the region. However, his claims and moves are totally devoid of truth. The glaring truth is that expansionist Somalia still pursues its policy of aggression and expansion at the expense of the countries bordering it.

This being the case, Somalia has further exposed its intention to launch further invasions against its neighboring countries in continuation of its past policies and actions. It has also unequivocally expressed its contempt for international agreements and OAU resolutions. Somalia, a country which continually defies all OAU resolutions, is pretending to seek peace and is at the same time bent on waging war against its neighbors. Consequently, the Mogadishu regime, in defiance of international ethics, is currently engaged in its policy of aggression and provocation, thus endangering the peace and stability of the region.

The major and the main cause of instability and confrontation in the region is nothing but the expansionist policy of the Mogadishu regime. Therefore, the only country required to seek a peaceful solution to the conflict in the region is Somalia. Somalia can no longer cheat Africa by purusuing double standards of pretending to work for peace and stability while defying OAU resolutions on peaceful coexistence.

A review of Somalia's past history shows it to be characterized by lies and deceptions. Siad Barre's attempt to soil the name and image of peaceloving Ethiopia will be utterly futile and fruitless.

Siad Barre is trumpeting to the international community that he has a genuine intention to open a dialogue with Ethiopia with the view to bringing about a peaceful solution to the conflict in the region. However, what is the basis of his dialogue for a peaceful solution to the conflict between the two countries? As long as Siad Barre continues to defy OAU resolutions on the issue there can never be a basis for compromise and dialogue between the two countries.

If Siad Barre and his collaborators are genuinely interested in a peaceful solution to the conflict in the Horn of Africa, they should first of all renounce their territorial claims over neighboring countries and demonstrate in practice their intent for peace and stability in the area. They should unequivocally state their commitment to OAU resolutions and international agreements. Then and only then will the conditions for a peaceful dialogue prevail.

Ethiopia has repeatedly demonstrated its commitment to peace and good-neighbor relations and will continue to do so in the future. On the other hand, if Somalia was committed to a peaceful solution, as it claims in its propaganda undertakings, it would never have rejected out of hand the unanimous decision of last month's 18th OAU summit in Nairobi.

By rejecting the OAU summit decision, Somalia has further demonstrated its utter contempt for OAU resolutions and has proved to the international community that it is the only source of threat to the peace and stability of the region and the international community at large. Consequently, no one will allow Somalia to further provoke and aggress against its neighbors and defy OAU resolutions and international agreements.

Siad Barre will never hesitate or stop pursuing his policy of lies and deceptions, unfortunately. He will never succeed in undermining truth and confusing international opinion. The truth is, again, that Ethiopia has always stood for peace while Somalia has consistently pursued its warmongering attitude and policy. Instead of engaging in sustained propaganda and deception, the Somali Government could very easily demonstrate its intent for peace through the practical implementation of peaceful programs and policies.

Ethiopia strongly reiterates that it will never compromise on its territorial integrity and national unity and will not hesitate to take any appropriate measure to ensure its commitments to the maintenance of territorial integrity and national unity.

SOMALIA

MOGADISHU CITES WSLF LEADERS ON OAU RESOLUTION

EA090227 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 1700 GMT 9 Jul 81

[Text] The Western Somali Liberation Front [WSLF] condemned the OAU resolution on the Abyssinian-colonized areas. That is the topic of our commentary written by Muhammad Arab (Falah Falah) and read by Yusuf Ali Samatur:

The WSLF termed the OAU resolution on the crisis in the Horn of Africa a concoction of lies, not based on the real situation and far from the truth of the longstanding problems in the Horn of Africa--problems between colonizer and colonized.

AFP and REUTER yesterday reported that the secretary general of the WSLF declared the stand of the liberation movement by condemning the so-called resolution on the Horn of Africa by the OAU.

The liberation front of the Western Somalis stated that the OAU committee appointed on the Western Somali issue had not fulfilled its obligation. It stated that the committee members were required to visit the crisis area, to review the plight and problems of those colonized people and to look into the best ways of solving the longstanding dispute, which dates back centuries. For that reason the WSLF has rejected and condemned the manner in which the Western Somali issue was handled at the recent OAU summit conference.

The WSLF secretary general said the world should be aware that such poor handling of the issue will not achieve any peaceful result and the people of Western Somalia will continue struggling for their legitimate rights of self-determination whether or not the OAU passes resolutions that are favorable to the Abyssinian colonizers.

AFP reported that the WSLF secretary general said the OAU Nairobi resolution was aimed at pleasing the Amharas only. The plight of the people whom the Amharas have ruled for centuries has not been taken into consideration.

Scrutiny of the OAU resolution and the plight of the people of Western Somalia clearly shows that Africa has not yet realized its obligation and is not prepared to settle such disputes, said the WSLF secretary general. The secretary general added that the crisis and tension in many parts of Africa cannot be settled by looking at the matter from only one point of view.

Since the early 1960's the African nations have witnessed several border clashes but have only passed resolutions and made statements from their respective capitals without taking any action. The border clashes between independent African states are the work of the colonialists. The future stability and peace of Africa were not taken into account when the borders of the countries were being delineated. The whole aim of the colonizers was to make Africa the base of crises and disputes, so that one country would need the assistance of its former colonial masters to defend it from another African country.

The 50 independent African countries share common problems, such as border disputes, whose sole aims are to create differences and permanent friction between African states. This friction and these disputes only serve to undermine the unity and stability of Africa.

It is unfortunate that Africans have failed to expose the colonial plans to create permanent friction in the whole continent. We see various regional groupings in the world whose aims are to strengthen the economic capacity of those regions. The regional and ethnic groupings of the world are aimed at achieving cooperation and strengthening and consolidating economic ties based on equality and justice.

While the world is doing everything possible to bring its people closer together, Africa cannot solve disputes that are minor compared to events in other parts of the world. Africa has become the home of terrorist gang leaders and dictators and a new market for arms.

The biggest shame facing Africa today is that other people are discussing and trying to solve the plight of the African refugees created by these dictators and leaders of terrorist gangs. Al-Qadhdhafi is now striving to be the next OAU chairman while the blood he has shed is still damp. Similarly, Mengistu, who has wiped out more than three generations of Ethiopian society and continues to use napalm bombs against those he colonizes, has been given a place among African leaders.

The crisis and tension in the Horn of Africa can only be solved by granting the right of self-determination to the people of the Horn of Africa.

BRIEFS

CHOLERA IN WESTERN KENYA--Cholera has broken out in Migori division of South Nyanza District and already 13 suspected cases of the killer disease have been admitted at the former health center now being used as an anticholera control center. Announcing this over the weekend, the area district commissioner, Mr Ezekiel Nyarangi, has said that public health education unit has also been to Migori town. Mr Nyarangi, who was addressing a youth rally at Migori stadium to mark the end of harambee youth week, said cholera outbreaks could easily be prevented if people observed personal and communal hygiene. He urged the youth to educate their parents on the best ways to prevent communicable diseases. [Excerpt] [Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1400 GMT 7 Jul 81 EA]

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

OPPOSITION PARTIES APPEAL TO FRENCH GOVERNMENT

AB091235 Paris AFP in French 1106 GMT 9 Jul 81

[Text] Paris, 9 Jul (AFP)--In a joint communique, four CAR opposition parties call on the French Government not to back President David Dacko's government which, according to them, does not have the support of the people.

The communique which reached Paris on Thursday is signed by Abel Goumba, Henri Maidou, Ange Patasse and Francois Pehoua, respective leaders of the Ubangui People's Patriotic Front-Labor Party (FPO-PT), the Republic Progress Party (PRP), the Central African People's Liberation Movement (MLPC) and the Independent Group for Reflection and Political Action (GIRA).

Refering to the current visit of CAR prime minister Mr Simon Narcisse Bozanga to Paris, the four cosignatories denounce the maneuvers of the present regime and unpopular government which is trying to embark upon important negotiations affecting the country's future while the social, economic and political situation remains stagnant because of the regime's lack of credibility. They formally appeal to the conscience of the French Government that nothing may be done to consolidate a regime that does not enjoy the real support of the people or to increase the misery of the CAR people, the communique concluded.

CHAD

FACTIONS SUPPORT CALL FOR LIBYAN WITHDRAWAL

AB101035 Paris AFP in French 0910 GMT 10 Jul 81

[Excerpt] Khartoum, 10 July (AFP)--The SUDAN NEWS AGENCY announced on Friday that the Chadian Western Armed Forces (FAO) and the Frolinat intend to support the National Patriotic Movement (MPN) to end Libyan occupation of Chad. A public statement made in Khartoum on Thursday and signed by the leader of the FAO, Mr Mussa Mudela, and that of the Frolinat, Mr Babiker Ismail, calls on all loyal and patriotic elements in the northern, southern and central parts of the country to form a general national front to resist Libyan occupation and to restore peace and unity to the country.

ZAIRE

BELGIAN FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES 8 JUL FOR TALKS

AB091107 Kinshasa Domestic Service in French 1800 GMT 8 Jul 81

[Excerpts] A Belgian political personality today arrived in Kinshasa. He is Belgian Foreign Minister Charles-Ferdinand Nothomb. As previously announced, the meeting of the great Belgian-Zairian joint commission will be presided over jointly by Citizen Bomboko Lokumba, deputy first state commissioner and state commissioner for foreign affairs and international cooperation, and by Mr Nothomb. Following is a report by our correspondent:

Citizen Bomboko Lokumba, deputy first state commissioner and state commissioner for foreign affairs and international cooperation, has just officially opened the meeting of the great Belgian-Zairian ministerial joint commission in the Green Hall of the Department of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation. Once every year, Belgium and Zaire hold consultations on the major problems between them.

[Begin recording] [Bomboko] Your Excellency Mr Minister: About 4 months ago, in March, we had the honor to welcome you among us during Belgian Prime Minister Wilfried Martens' official visit to Zaire. On that occasion we made a large survey of the state of relations between Belgium and Zaire and reviewed all problems of common interest to our two countries. We are meeting again this evening in accordance with the timetable we had fixed in order to examine together the manner in which we individually assumed the duties of our relations of cooperation and to appraise the future prospects. But first of all, please let me reiterate, on behalf of the Executive Council and in my own name, our wishes of welcome to yourself as well as to the members of your delegation.

Mr Minister, distinguished gentlemen, ladies and gentlemen and fellow citizens, this meeting is taking place at a somewhat difficult time in our relations. I sincerely wish, however, that reason, wisdom and our common desire to safeguard the fruits of our cooperation will rapidly overcome these difficulties which, I hope, will be shortlived. I invite you, therefore, as experts, to work candidly and honestly in a manner devoid of all complacency because the success of this meeting and the future of our cooperation depend on it. Aware of the serious-mindedness which has always characterized you, I already venture to predict that this session will achieve mutually beneficial results which, I am convinced, will help improve and strengthen our relations. Having said this, I declare the meeting of the great Belgian-Zairian ministerial joint commission open. I thank you. [applause] [end recording]

Minister's 9 Jul Speech

AB100848 Kinshasa Domestic Service in French 0600 GMT 10 Jul 81

[Speech by Belgian Foreign Minister Charles-Ferdinand Nothomb at a dinner given in his honor on 9 July in Kinshasa by Zairian Deputy First State Commissioner and State Commissioner for Foreign Affairs Bomboko Lokumba--recorded]

[Text] Belgium's African policy consists of promoting the development of a free, stable, peaceful and true Africa. I said this in the Belgian parliament and I now repeat it with the greatest emphasis. Belgium is attached to peace and tranquillity, not only in its own territory but also everywhere in the world including Zaire.

My compatriots as well as yours had suffered a great deal because of the troubles your country had experienced. It was this desire not to disturb peace in Zaire or elsewhere which inspired the Belgian Government to make its declaration of 3 July in which it condemned all statements which could be interpreted as a call for violence or subversion. It must be understood that the freedom which our laws accord to aliens living in our country has its limit for which the Belgian Government has the political will to ensure respect. This was what it wanted to reemphasize, unequivocally, in the above-mentioned declaration.

We believe that it is an abuse of our traditional hospitality for one residing in our country to incite people to engage in acts of violence or to insult foreign heads of state.

As far as Belgian-Zairian relations--to which I am referring particularly this evening--are concerned, the Belgian Government never hesitates, whenever it deems it necessary or opportune, to issue a clear denial of false statements made against your country or government. [passage indistinct] I hope no one will have any doubt about our firm and unequivocal determination to maintain the good relations existing between our two countries. [passage indistinct]

GHANA

ACCRA REPORTS CROCKER REMARKS ABOUT LIBYA

AB091401 Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 9 Jul 81

[Text] The U.S. assistant secretary for African affairs, Mr Chester Crocker, has named eight African countries which he said are being threatened by the expansionist policies of Libya. They are Chad, Mali, Niger, Senegal, Mauritania, Sudan, Tunisia and parts of Algeria. Speaking in Washington, Mr Crocker asked African countries to stand firm against Libya's activities on the continent. He said despite Colonel Al-Qadhdhafi's assertion that he will pull out his troops from Chad, there has not been any significant reduction in Libyan presence there. Meanwhile, the U.S. Defense Department has notified Congress of its intention to supply Tunisia, Jordan and Saudi Arabia with arms worth more than $250 million. Tunisia is to get 50 tanks. Congress has 30 days to veto the proposed sale.

EDUCATIONAL AID AGREEMENT WITH JAPAN SIGNED

AB092054 Accra Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 9 Jul 81

[Text] Ghana and Japan have signed an agreement in Accra under which Japan will offer Ghana a cultural grant of 30 million yen, about 413,000 cedis. The agreement is subject to ratification by Parliament.

The minister of foreign affairs, Dr Chenebuah, signed on behalf of the Ghana Government, while the deputy minister for foreign affairs, Mr Aichi, initialed it for Japan.

The grant is the Japanese Government's contribution towards the promotion of education at university and secondary school levels.

Speaking at the ceremony, Dr Chinebuah appreciated efforts being made by the Japanese Government towards the rehabilitation of the country's economy. He said the grant (?is) fifth in a series from the Japanese Government to the Limann administration since 1980, (?amounting) to about 900 million yen, approximately 11.13 million cedis. Dr Chinebuah said the grant will help develop the manpower resources of Ghana and add to the number of experts and high-level personnel needed to facilitate the achievement of Ghana's development programs.

Replying, Mr Aichi said Japan is now taking greater interest in economic and technical cooperation in the Third World countries, especially those in Africa. He said this is shown by the active part Japan played in the April Geneva conference on aid for African refugees in which Japan was the third largest donor after the U.S. and West Germany.

LIBERIA

NATIONALS ABROAD ASKED TO PLAY 'POSITIVE ROLE'

AB070811 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 0655 GMT 7 Jul 81

[Text] People's Redemption Council, PRC, cochairman Maj Gen Thomas Weh Syen has reiterated the government's call on Liberians living abroad to play a positive role in the development of their country. According to a release from the office of the vice head of state, Gen Weh Syen said the PRC government was ready to implement constructive ideas that would lead the country to prosperity.

Gen Weh Syen was speaking yesterday in Monrovia when two representatives of the Liberian organization based in the United States and known as the Councillors called on him. He briefed the representatives about the government's integrated rural development program and urged Liberian organizations abroad to contribute meaningfully to the endeavor.

MALI

ACTION TO IMPLEMENT UDPM PROGRAM SUPPORTED

AB091921 Bamako Domestic Service in French 1500 GMT 9 Jul 81

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] We have, in an earlier broadcast, presented to you the party's program, that is, what the Democratic Union of Malian People [UDPM] has set for itself as objectives to achieve with the help of all of us. Our opinion was that the details of this program reflected all the preoccupations of all Malians and that it could not be anything else when we come to know that it was drawn up by a group of Malians representing a cross section of the socio-professional strata of the country. But the best of programs remain valueless as long as they exist only on paper. The UDPM, wishing to transform its program into reality, requests the participation of all the sons of the country. It is in this way that it professes to be the melting pot of all the vital forces of the nation. But, however, as the philosopher puts it, the thinking process varies according to whether we live in a palace or in a hut. But, as we have stated, the fact that Malians have received different ideological training does in no way prevent them from putting their heads together to find a solution to the problems of their country. We came to the conclusion that the UDPM, being our reality today, can and must be the melting pot of all the nation's vital forces. But then, in what way? In so far as we are all sons of this country and that, in all sincerity, our concern is the plight of the country, we cannot be indomitable political enemies. Quite the contrary, we ought to use persuasion and minimize our differences in order to unite to accomplish the task. This brings to my mind that delegate to the formulation of the American constitution who said the following at a moment of complete deadlock: The situation is too serious for us to despair.

Similarly in Mali, in our present economic situation, we cannot afford the luxury of petty wranglings, so making use of plain common sense, let us say: We have to resolve the primary contradiction, which today in Mali is our alarming economic situation. Refraining from petty quarrels does not mean that we have to accept the surrender of our principles in the name of unity of action. A true patriot cannot tolerate this because in so doing he contradicts himself and this leads him to rebellion and secession. It is with a view to avoiding such a situation that democracy is more necessary within a one-party system than anywhere else--democracy in the full sense of the word. Militants must be able to express themselves in total freedom on problems of general interest without moral pressure or blackmail. And the fact that some people have contrary ideas precisely helps to establish constructive dialogue within the party. Sometimes those who have the courage to voice their opinion love the party more than those who fight it. But the fact also remains that no single person has the truth and the defeated militant, when convinced of the rightness of his opinion, ought not to stay away from the party by saying to himself, "so much the worse for them," because if "they" are truly wrong and "they" persist, it is the entire country which suffers and the population which you are seeking to defend becomes the first victim of your strict politics.

Reality is not spit upon but is transformed, said the revolutionary Algerian writer, Rachid Boudjedra, in 1941. Meditate always on these words in this permanent struggle that we engage in without respite. There are men who take pleasure in spending their whole lives in contestations without ever making any concrete suggestions to change the situation, waiting, they think, until they are officially given the chance to do so. But if, in your own country, you do not voice your own opinion, who will ask you to do so? At no time do these often honest men try to transform reality--they only spit on it.

And at the end of their lives, looking back retrospectively, they will see themselves as masters, although they did not add a single stone to the pyramid of their country. These are mediocre revolutionaries; they are not effective. Mali belongs to all of us. We cannot abandon it into the hands of anyone. If we become conscious of that we cannot take delight in a wait-and-see policy. There is always something to do for one's country. Today we are at the stage of the restructuring of the UDPM party which is our reality. The aim is to equip it with officers capable of ensuring within it the necessary task of mobilization to achieve the development objectives of the country as stipulated in its program. A deep knowledge of the Malian reveals that he attaches great importance to what his representative does and says and that he analyzes every aspect of his behavior. The extraordinary congress of February has, therefore, given us the opportunity to staff ourselves with the officers we want, that is to say, officers who are honest with themselves and with us. Right away, this excludes all demagogues. It is the social and economic development of our country which is at stake.

NIGERIA

SHAGARI PLEDGES NIGERIA'S ASSISTANCE TO LIBERIA

AB092158 Lagos Domestic Service in English 2100 GMT 9 Jul 81

[Text] President Shehu Shagari has assured the Liberian head of state, M Sgt Samuel Doe, of Nigeria's assistance in her efforts to return the country to civilian rule. The president, who gave the pledge today at the State House after receiving a special message from the Liberian leader, also stated that Nigeria was prepared to cooperate with Liberia in the efforts to reconstruct her economy. President Shagari regretted that disagreement had arisen between the two countries following changes that took place in Liberia. Pointing out that this had been due to misunderstanding by that country of Nigeria's intention, he was, however, happy that normal relations have been restored between the two sister African countries.

In the message, the Liberian leader had called for stronger economic and other ties between his country and Nigeria. It was delivered by a delegation led by that country's foreign minister, Mr C. Bacchus Matthews.

PARTIES, PAPERS REACT TO NPN-NPP ACCORD RUPTURE

AB100710 Lagos Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 10 Jul 81

[Text] There have been more reactions to the break of the National Party of Nigeria [NPN] and Nigerian People's Party [NPP] working accord. In a statement in Lagos today, the deputy national chairman of the Great Nigeria People's Party [GNPP], Senator Mahmud Waziri, said the collapse of the accord, which had been apparent for some time now, was to the good of the nation. He noted that the abrogation of the pact afforded the president another opportunity to appoint more dedicated and loyal people to his cabinet. The senator hoped that the president will use the opportunity to demonstrate his desire to ensure a stable and virile government by not limiting his offer of ministerial posts to one party alone. Senator Mahmud Waziri, who is the leader of the GNPP Senate caucus, also called for a cabinet reshuffle at the center and the extention of cabinet and board appointments to other parties.

In its own reaction, the Lagos state wing of the Unity Party of Nigeria [UPN] said by breaking the accord the NPP has taken a bold step to redeem its image. A statement signed by the publicity secretary of the wing, Mr R.A. Shitta-Bey, hoped that the NPP would team up with those he called serious-minded politicians to usher in a new era.

Papers on Collapse

AB091830 Lagos International Service in English 1630 GMT 9 Jul 81

[Press review]

[Excerpt] The collapse of the working accord between the National Party of Nigeria, NPN, and the Nigerian People's Party, NPP, has continued to generate attraction from most of the newspapers. The DAILY TIMES, the PUNCH, the DAILY SKETCH, the NATIONAL CONCORD, the NIGERIAN TRIBUNE and the NIGERIAN HERALD report the press conference by the chairman of the NPN, Chief Adisa Akinloye, accepting the notice of the extermination of the accord served on the party chief, Adeniran Ogunsanya, NPP chairman. The DAILY TIMES in its front-page lead captioned, "You Can Go Now," and that of the PUNCH titled "NPP Ministers Are Asked To Quit," the papers quote the NPN chairman as describing the 6 months notice given by the NPP for the termination of the accord as unnecessary and hypocritical. Chief Akinloye, according to the papers, said the breakup of the accord would not affect the smooth running of President Shagari's administration.

The SKETCH, the NATIONAL CONCORD, the NIGERIAN HERALD, the NEW NIGERIAN--all touched on Chief Akinloye's statement in which he said his party would no longer enter into any working agreement with any party. On the question of whether the breakup would affect President Shehu in the National Assembly, the chairman [Chief Akinloye] described the legislators as men of honor and patriotic citizens and would not stand in the way of the Federal Government. Meanwhile, the NPP has praised the ruling party for the acceptance of the termination--so say the papers. In the back page lead space of the PUNCH, it is reported that President Shagari plans to reshuffle his cabinet in the event of the resignation of the NPP ministers.

SENEGAL

GOVERNMENT DECREE LIFTS CONTROLS ON IMPORTS

AB092146 Paris AFP in English 1526 GMT 9 Jul 81

[Text] Dakar, Jul 9 (AFP)--Senegal is lifting all controls on imports, whatever their origin, in a government decree published here today announced. Previously goods imported from states not in the European Common Market or the franc zone were subjected to control, but an official communique said the system was ineffective and out of date.

Only 41 percent of imports to Senegal were liable to controls, and 70 percent of these were equipment and oil products which were exempt, the communique said.

Common Market imports were also rising in price more than those subject to control, and the government wanted to simplify its commercial procedures. Certain industrial agricultural products which are already manufactured in Senegal will still be protected against competing imports.